

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

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FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEG		ND ENDING 12/31/09
	MM/DD/YY	MM/DD/YY
	A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFIC	CATION
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Advent Securities, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY FIRM I.D. NO.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE (OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.) 7501 Boulders View Drive, Suite 60	
	(No. and Street)	
Richmond	Virginia	23225
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	R OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD	TO THIS REPORT
	Nicholas D. Skaltsounis 804-323-13	04
		(Area Code – Telephone Numbe
	B. ACCOUNTANT IDETIFICAT	TION
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNT	FANT whose opinion is contained in this Repo	ort*
	Keiter, Stephens, Hurst, Gary & Shreave	s, P.C.
440	(Name – if individual, s'ate last, first, middle no 1 Dominion Boulevard, Suite 300, Glen Allen,	
	(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)	DED Mais
CHECK ONE:		SEC Mail Mail Frocessing
☑ Certified Public Accounta	int	Section
☐ Public Accountant		MAR O 1 ZUIU
☐ Accountant not resident in	United States or any of its possessions.	11.77 0 1 67
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Nicholas D. Skaltsounis, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Advent Securities, Inc., as of December 31, 2009, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:			
N/p			
	Nutrolac Musikarmus Signature President		
Notary Public My Commission Expires September 30, 2011 This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes): (a) Facing Page. (b) Statement of Financial Condition. (c) Statement of Income (Loss). (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition. (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Property (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditions (g) Computation of Net Capital. (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Computation for Determination for Deter	ors. o Rule 15c3-3. er Rule 15c3-3. on of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3. nancial Condition with respect to methods of		

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



Business Assurance & Advisory Services

ADVENT SECURITIES, INC.

Statement of Financial Condition and Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g)(1)

December 31, 2009

SEC Mail Mail Processing Section

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Washington, DC - 106

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Filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Officers and Directors Advent Securities, Inc. Richmond, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Advent Securities, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Advent Securities, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Keiter, Stephens, Hunst, Gary & Shreans

February 23, 2010

Glen Allen, Virginia

Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2009

<u>Assets</u>

Cash Receivable from clearing broker Deposits Other assets	\$	198 10,000 360 509
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	11,067
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity		
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	20
Stockholder's equity Common stock, No par value; 5,000 shares authorized, 5,000 shares issued and outstanding Accumulated deficit		531,650 (520,603)
Total stockholder's equity	_	11,047
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$</u>	11,067

Notes to Financial Statement

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Nature of Business: Advent Securities. Inc. (the "Company"), was incorporated in the state of Virginia in 2007 and was previously incorporated in the state of Texas. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary owned by AIC, Inc. The Company operates as a broker/dealer in the United States. As a broker/dealer, the Company is subject to regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (the "FINRA"). The Company is an Introducing Broker and forwards all transactions to a Clearing Broker on a fully disclosed basis.

Credit Risks: Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and other financial instruments. The Company maintains its cash balances in financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000.

Cash: The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Income taxes: The Company accounts for deferred income taxes by the liability method. Deferred income tax liabilities are computed based on the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and income tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Income Tax Uncertainties: During 2009, the Company adopted FASB guidance related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the Company's financial statements. The interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, disclosure and transition.

In accordance with the interpretation, the Company discloses the expected future tax consequences of uncertain tax positions presuming the taxing authorities' full knowledge of the facts and the Company's position and records unrecognized tax benefit liabilities for known, or anticipated tax issues based on the Company's analysis of whether additional taxes would be due to the authority given their full knowledge of the tax position. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as other noncurrent liabilities and recognizes the related changes in the Company's assessments as a component of income tax expense. The Company has completed its assessment and determined that there were no tax positions, which would require recognition under the interpretation.

Notes to Financial Statement, Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Contined:

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events: Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 23, 2010, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined there are no subsequent events to be reported in the accompanying financial statements.

2. Income Taxes:

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	\$ 104,989
Valuation allowance	_(104,989)

The Company has provided a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets due to the present uncertainties regarding their ultimate realization. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$499,900, which expire at varying dates through 2029. The timing and manner in which the operating loss carryforwards may be utilized in any year will be limited by the Company's ability to generate future earnings.

Notes to Financial Statement, Continued

3. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk:

As a securities broker, the Company is engaged in buying and selling securities as an agent for a diverse group of individuals, institutional investors and as principal for its own account. The Company introduces these transactions for clearance to another firm on a fully-disclosed basis. The agreement between the Company and its clearing broker provides that the Company is obligated to assume any exposure related to nonperformance by its customers. If any transactions do not settle, the Company may incur a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract value of the transaction. The Company monitors its customer activity by reviewing information it receives from its clearing brokers on a daily basis, requiring customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions when necessary.

The Company does not anticipate nonperformance by customers or counterparties in the above situations. The Company's policy is to monitor its market exposure and counterparty risk and to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty and customer with which it conducts business.

4. Net Capital Requirements:

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, of not more than 15 to 1. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$10,180 which was \$5,180 in excess of required minimum net capital of \$5,000. The Company's net capital ratio was 0.002 to 1.



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5(g)(1) FOR A BROKER-DEALER CLAIMING AN EXEMPTION FROM SEC RULE 15C3-3

Officers and Directors Advent Securities, Inc. Richmond, Virginia

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement of Advent Securities, Inc. ("the Company"), as of December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, FINRA, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Reiter, Strephens, Hunst, Gary & Shreanles

February 23, 2010

Glen Allen, Virginia